Date=23/09/2020
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Subject ⇒ CSS

IN PREVIOUS LECTURE **(QUICK RECAP)** **Date-22/09/2020**	In Today's Lecture (Overview)

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How to create Forms In Html?
 	
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Questions For Self Practice / CC for The Day
	
	What is CSS?
	
	How To Add Background color In html Using CSS
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	MCQ'S

What is CSS?

==>Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript

Basically Css helps you to design Your Html Web Pages…

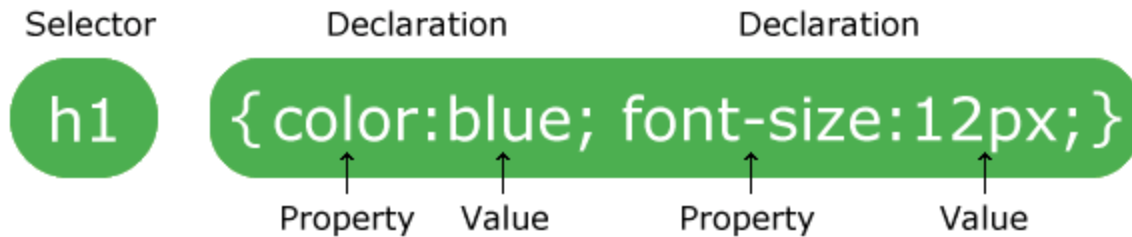HTML (content) + style sheet (appearance) = website

CSS Example

```
<style>

body {background-color:lightblue; text-align:center;}
h1 {color:blue; font-size:40px;}
p {font-family:verdana; font-size:20px;}

</style>
```

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block:

The selector points to the HTML element to style (h1).
The declaration block (in curly braces) contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
In the following example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, red and have a font size of 32 pixels:

Example

```
<style>
p {font-size:32px; color:red; text-align:center;}
</style>
```

Same example can also be written like this:

```
<style>
p {
    font-size: 32px;
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
```

External style sheets are linked to HTML pages with <link> tags:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">

<body>
```

```
<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Cascading Order

If different styles are specified for HTML elements, the styles will cascade into new styles with the following priority:

Priority 1: Inline styles
Priority 2: External and internal style sheets
Priority 3: Browser default

If different styles are defined on the same priority level, the last one has the highest priority.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">

<style>
body {background-color: lightblue;}
</style>

<body style="background-color: olivedrab">
<h1>Multiple Styles Cascades into One</h1>
<p>Try experimenting by removing styles to see how the cascading
stylesheets work.</p>
<p>Try removing the inline first, then the internal, then the
external.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

How To Add Background eFDFE In html Using CSS

The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.

Here you will learn about the following CSS background properties:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position

CSS background-color

The **background-color** property specifies the background color of an element.

Example

The background color of a page is set like this:

```
body {

  background-color: lightblue;

}
```

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

- a valid color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"

- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Look at [CSS Color Values](#) for a complete list of possible color values.

Other Elements

You can set the background color for any HTML elements:

Example

Here, the <h1>, <p>, and <div> elements will have different background colors:

```
h1 {

  background-color: green;

}

div {

  background-color: lightblue;

}

p {

  background-color: yellow;

}
```

CSS background-image

The `background-image` property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

Example

The background image for a page can be set like this:

```
body {
    background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
```

CSS Border Properties

The CSS `border` properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

CSS Border Style

The `border-style` property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- `dotted` - Defines a dotted border
- `dashed` - Defines a dashed border

- `solid` - Defines a solid border
- `double` - Defines a double border
- `groove` - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `ridge` - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `inset` - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `outset` - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `none` - Defines no border
- `hidden` - Defines a hidden border

CSS Border Color

The `border-color` property is used to set the color of the four borders.

The color can be set by:

- name - specify a color name, like "red"
- HEX - specify a HEX value, like "#ff0000"
- RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
- HSL - specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
- transparent

Note: If `border-color` is not set, it inherits the color of the element.

Example

Demonstration of the different border colors:

```css
p.one {

  border-style: solid;

  border-color: red;

}

p.two {

  border-style: solid;

  border-color: green;

}

p.three {

  border-style: dotted;

  border-color: blue;

}
```

MCQ'S

1.What is the order of the shorthand 'border' property?

A = width-color-style

B = color-style-width

C = color-width-style

2.Which of these is supposed to be unique for an element?

A = tag

B = class

C = Id

3.Which is of highest priority when cascading?

A = specificity

B = sequence

4.What does CSS stand for?

A = calculated stylesheets

B = cascading style sheets